

"A MAN'S WORTH IS NOT MEASURED BY HIS QUALIFICATIONS BUT RATHER BY HIS ABILITY TO MAKE USE OF THEM."

MONSTER HUN RETREAT IS IMMINENT

FRENCH AND BRITISH CONTINUE TO BATTER DOWN TEUTON DEFENSE LINE

MILITARY CRITICS BELIEVE ALLIED PENETRATION OF AS MUCH AS 15 MILES WILL FORCE THE HUNS BACK

MAY GO BEYOND HINDENBURG LINE

French forces have penetrated to a maximum of more than 15 1-2 miles and with their allies have turned the tide definitely against the Germans according to the following order today issued by General Debeny:

"The battle has won ground to a depth of 25 kilometers and has liberated a score of villages. Sixty German divisions 192,000 have been beaten. More than 10,000 prisoners and 220 guns have been taken. We will win."

The British took more than 1,000 prisoners today, bringing the total for the three days to more than 6,000.

The French this afternoon were reported within one mile of Noyon and within 3 miles of Chauny, the great railway and transportation center between Noyon and La Fere.

A great German retreat far back of the old Hindenburg line will be quickly forced by the victorious Allies according to military critics today.

Senator Lodge in the United States Senate declared that the war must be won on German territory and he urged passage of the great man-power bill in order to win it there—quickly.

By John d'Gandi

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Aug. 22. 4 p. m.—The French advance has swept the Germans back to within three miles of Chauny, the highly important railway and highway center between Noyon and LaFere.

By Lowell Mellett

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With The British Army In France, Aug. 23.—Prisoners taken by the British in the last three days totalled nearly 6,000, including the 1,000 taken south of the Somme this morning.

From Flanders to Champagne the Allies smashed the Germans hard today.

The French continuing their big drive on a 25 mile front between the Oise and the Aisne made substantial gains in the fighting in every sector, it was announced.

The British pressed their offensive on a 20 mile front from the Cojeul river to a point near Chauny. They counter attacked north of Albert and northwest of Bailleul and progressed at each place.

Official statements of the French war office and General Haig reported the new successes. The British attacking on three Flanders sectors made slight advances.

An American detachment led by Captain Wm. Harrigan raided enemy positions north of Tannieres and gained a foot hold. They were reported to have netted gains.

The French envelopment of Noyon apparently is succeeding. General Mangin's troops were reported today to have passed Chiry-Our-Champs.

The entire southern bank of the Oise and the Ailette are now held by the French from the Divette river to Coucy-le-Chateau forest. The fall of Albert to the British is expected to hasten the taking of Noyon. Evacuation of Noyon by the enemy was reported to be under way today, according to correspondents of the Echo d Paris.

American army officers believe that General Foch will carry the fight to the enemy throughout the winter. Such a plan would meet with the approval of American military experts in active service, it is known. "We ought to keep giving them hell," said one authority. "In that way the war will come to a speedy finish."

Marshall Hutin, military writer for the Echo d Paris, said today that the enemy is apparently making rapid preparations for a retreat to strong defensive positions back of the present front. Between the Aisne and the Vesle, German airmen are fighting hard to keep Allied observation planes away.

Dispatches from Webb Miller reported that General von Boehn is organizing for a defense line far back in Picardy. Miller also reported that an Hungarian division is on the western front. Within a week 50 villages have been liberated by the French.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action	48
Missing in action	72
Wounded Severely	55
Died of wounds	42
Died from Wounds	42
Died from accident and other causes	7
Died of disease	13
Wounded, degree undetermined	25
Total	260

Following are the casualties for the State of Pennsylvania.

KILLED IN ACTION

John J. Joyce, Greenock, Pa. Corp. Pete Schultz, Pittsburgh Meek, Curtis McQuillen, Pittsburgh Amos Deperra, Sykesville Walter Madenford, Media

MISSING IN ACTION

Ernest Parker, Pittsburgh Fred Eberhardt, Monesson Harry W. Hare, Indiana Frank H. McCaffrey, Milton Paul R. Ryan, Pittsburgh Robert Wetzel, Allentown August Schilling, Pittsburgh Tony Basilio, New Castle John L. Gumbert, Dravitsburg James McGurk, Muddy Creeks Forks.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Walter Graeff, Pottsville Charles Vanchure, Avella Jacob Weiner, Pottsville

DIED OF WOUNDS

Albert J. Williams, Duryea William Junod, Philadelphia Abraham Breitigan, Lititz Lynna Rohr, Ambler

WOUNDED (degree undetermined) John McQuiston, Philadelphia George Nolan, Scranton Stanley Pastula, Shenandoah

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	4
Died of disease	1
Wounded in action (severely)	10
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	49
Missing in action	5
Total	72

WOUNDED (degree undetermined) Joseph F. Seewerker, Connellsville

MISSING IN ACTION

Fred L. Pence, Erie

DUBOIS SOLDIER HERE

Corporal C. P. Breth, a former Dubois boy, who has been in charge of the printing department at the Columbus, Ohio, U. S. army barracks, is the guest of his sister Mrs. Al Braund, of Third street whole enjoying a furlough with home folks.

New York suffrage organizations entertain high hopes that several women will be included in the membership of the next general assembly of their state.

Then English stage is planning for a suitable observance next year of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Helen Faucit, one of the most popular actresses of her day.

In the opinion of no less an authority than General Joffe, "If the gift of France would stop their war work for but 20 minutes, the French army would collapse."

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

The patriotic people of Clearfield appear to be willing to assist all other communities in holding flag day exercises but when it comes down to a matter of local demonstration everybody seems to be willing to "let George do it."

Two meetings have already been called for the purpose of arranging for a local flag raising and to date the attendance has reached just three figures and one of them had to be counted twice to make this magnificent total. At last night's meeting two people were present and Mayor Chase has been asked to appoint a treasurer and soliciting committee to secure the funds needed to properly finance a flag raising and thus committee will get to work today.

Contributions toward the good cause totaling \$525 have already been handed the burgess and he named Deputy County Treasurer H. L. Jones as custodian of this and any other fund that may be raised for this purpose.

This is a matter all loyal Clearfielders should take pride in making a go and all are earnestly requested to do their full share toward the proper kind of a celebration here.

A great many people seem to think the proper place for a flag-pole is at the diamond and that a suitable pole could be erected and be no more of an obstruction than the present iron man and much prettier to look at.

However the matter of location will be put up to the committee on location but will be put up to the committee on location later on and then everybody will be given an opportunity to be head on the matter.

On September 1st Pennsylvania will also be asked to send 749 colored men to Camp Sherman, Ohio. This will exhaust the colored registrants of Class 1 of the 1917 registration.

Our district has one man for this call. During the period from September 3d to 6th 1500 Pennsylvanians will also be called for Camp Meade and 5000 men for Camp Greenleaf.

This means that our district will be called upon during the period mentioned to provide about 40 limited service men and 100 men for general military service.

It will mean also that those registrants with agricultural exemptions will be called in their order now to answer next week's call for 38 men.

The Selective Service board, had thought of asking for volunteers from the 1918 registrants to take their places at this time, but in view of the early exhaustion of Class 1 of both 1917 and 1918 the idea was abandoned as being useless effort and all will be called in their turn.

The limited service men will be called in their order with the exception of those qualified as clerks and stenographers who will be deferred until a plan can be worked out which contemplates the utilization of such limited service men as clerks to selective service boards and other clerical capacities in this man's army.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22 — The American steamship Diomed, a new vessel, has been sunk by a submarine about 350 miles off Sandy Hook. Her crew of 104 men and officers reached here today aboard another steamship which picked them up after they had spent 48 hours in life boats. The Diomed was sunk by shell fire it was stated. Several of the men were injured by splinters but none seriously.

The vessel was owned by the Booth Steamship company and plied between New York and south Atlantic ports.

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PENNSYLVANIA WILL SEND 15,500 MEN SEPTEMBER 1 TO 6

Pennsylvania's man power will be drafted upon to the extent of some 15,500 men during the first week of September according to calls already issued by the war department at Washington.

We are informed by Chief Clerk Bain of Selective Service headquarters, that seven men from District No. 1 will leave Clearfield on the 8:10 Pennsylvania train Friday morning, August 30th for Camp Greenleaf, S. C.

A call has been issued for 3200 limited service men to go to Camp Dix, N. J., during the three day period between September 3 and 6. Also 500 limited service men to go to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, during the same period.

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CAMPGROUNDS AT BIGLER TO BE THE MECCA ON SUNDAY

The old Bigler camp grounds will be the mecca to which thousands of patriotic citizens of Clearfield county will journey next Sunday afternoon and no doubt this old time popular gathering place will see a crowd the size of which will closely resemble the camp meeting of fifteen years ago when father took the whole family in the old three seater surrey, or more often perhaps the wagon, and there renewed acquaintances with those whom he saw the year before.

It is doubtful whether the old camp meetings will ever return but this patriotic occasion which it to be staged at Bigler on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock will give an opportunity to hundreds of people throughout the county to pay one more visit to the scenes with which they were so familiar in days gone by. A brilliant array of speakers have been selected for the afternoon services and music has not been forgotten. All of this week Joseph E. Phillips, head of the Speakers' bureau has been working tirelessly to provide speakers and get the news of the meeting spread throughout the county. A. C. Lansberry of the campground association has also been active along this line. No admission will be charged and every man and woman in the county welcome. Many are arranging to take their supper with them and eat in the grove. Already the committee is sure of a band being present no doubt one of the good bands from Morrisdale. The Liberty Chorus of Clearfield will be present to the last man and that means there is going to be some rousing singing. Speakers thus far selected are Rev. Dr. John C. Collins, of Clearfield, Father M. J. Macken, of Oscoda Mills, Rev. John W. Skilling, of Morrisdale, William I. Swope, Esq., of Clearfield and many others may be added to the list. The exercises will begin at three o'clock sharp. Don't forget the time—next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

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CURWENSVILLE MAN FOUND HANGING

Joe Micolic Hanged Self On Tree Near Tannery After He Had Quit Work Very Ill

FOUL PLAY ALSO CONSIDERED

A sensation was created in our neighboring town of Curwensville this morning when some little children reported the finding of the body of a man hanging from the limb of a locust tree along the Pennsylvania side-track below the tannery.

The dead man proved to be Joe Micolic, an industrious, hard working Hungarian who had been employed at the upper leather tannery at Curwensville for the past five years.

On account of the circumstances surrounding the case Chief of Police Clark sent a possible murder and notified District Attorney Arnold of the happening. The District Attorney, Deputy Sheriff Gilliland and the Progress scribe hustled up to Curwensville in Hobart Callahan's car and met Coroner J. I. Pollum of DuBois at the scene.

The District Attorney and the other officers carefully investigated the scene from every angle and when they had learned that it was possible that the remains cut down and removed to Smith's undertaking rooms for further examination.

The dead man's head was badly battered and this gave rise to the suspicion of possible murder. The body was hanging alongside of a lot of dump cars stored on the railroad siding. The sharp corner of one end of one of these cars was spattered with blood, showing that the man's head had struck the car at this point with great force. Some observers were of the opinion that the man had been struck by some one and his head struck the car in falling while others seemed to feel that Micolic first attempted to butt his brains out and failing in that recovered sufficiently to get up and fastening his belt to the tree limb and the other end round his neck swung off into eternity.

Micolic had been sick for some time and was under treatment from Dr. King. He started to work this morning but was forced to quit at 8 o'clock. He then returned to his boarding house and complained to the boarding mistress about feeling badly and started out of the house up the track toward town.

About 9 o'clock the children of George Baranac saw the body dangling from the tree about one hundred yards above the boarding house and at once gave the alarm.

Chief Clark was quickly on the scene and he called Dr. King, who pronounced the man quite dead, although dissolution had been very recent. Micolic was about 36 years of age and leaves a wife and four children in the old country.

Coroner Pollum impaneled a jury consisting of W. L. Dale, Guy Clark, Si Richards, George Patterson, Percy Smith and Charles Ross and after viewing and examining the remains and hearing the testimony they returned a verdict to the effect that Micolic had died by his own hand.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Four men were killed and nineteen others severely wounded by an explosion of a depth charge on the U. S. S. Oribana at sea August 17, the navy department announced today. Lieut. Commander Wm. P. Williamson of 280 Madison avenue, New York City, executive officer of the ship was instantly killed. Commander L. D. White, commander of the vessel suffered a broken jaw and his knee cap fractured.

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YOUR BOY'S LIFE FOR YOUR SUIT

What It Means if 105,000,000
People Refuse to Economize
on Clothing.

NATION HURT IN MANY WAYS

Numerous Cases in Point Vividly Illustrate the Vital Necessity of "Saving to Save the Country" in War Time.

By PAUL M. WARBURG,
Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board.

I am one of one hundred and fifty million of inhabitants of the United States, my duties are the same as those of every other true American and those of every other true American are the same as mine. Whatever I contribute to the cause of the country, I may expect to see done in return in his own way by 105,000,000 people.

Let us suppose for the purpose of illustration that I decide that I shall effect a saving on clothes. I might select boots, automobiles, umbrellas, or any other article for which I regularly spend my money, as I have no desire to single out any one commodity but clothes lend themselves to my thought so I name them. If I make up my mind, at this juncture, that to wear old clothes is more respectable than to wear new ones, if I decide to buy one new suit of clothes less than I usually purchase each year and if I figure that suit to cost no more than \$10, the country as a whole should be all pulled together and act on the same lines, would save thereby over one billion dollars. It is true that in dealing with our 105,000,000 population we include children and many poor people that could not save ten dollars each because they never spend more for clothes than they absolutely must. But on the other hand, \$10 is a much smaller amount than the average man or woman spends for a new suit of clothes. The assumption that a billion dollars could easily be saved on clothes may, therefore, be accepted as conservative.

The first thought that occurs to us in this connection is that by this saving in clothes over one billion dollars would be freed to be invested in Liberty loan bonds. That is the first important and most obvious result. But there are other economic results involved in this saving that are of greater importance than the mere saving of money.

Economic Results Are Vast

Let us consider first what one billion dollars worth of clothes means. Suppose they were half wool and half cotton and that the value of the raw material constituted only 50 per cent of the price paid by the ultimate consumer, that would, at the present price of 60 cents per pound for wool and 10 cents per pound for cotton, mean that one billion dollars worth of clothes would require 16,666,666 pounds of wool and 33,333,333 pounds of cotton. Can you imagine how much freight space would be required on water and on land, in moving this mass of raw material? Do you realize that if these bales were put into freight cars, assuming a loading capacity of 16 tons per car for wool and 13 tons per car for cotton this would represent 170,000 box cars loaded with wool and 32,000 box cars loaded with cotton? Assuming 75 cars per train, there would be about 600 trains, the total length of these trains would be approximately 311 miles and these trains, loaded by 600 engines, when strung in line would approximately cover the distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. Can you imagine the amount of coal required in past transportation and in moving this raw material into cloth? Can you imagine the number of hands employed in these processes. And then consider that more coal, more labor and more transportation are required in distributing the cloth and again more labor and more coal in converting it into clothes and again more labor and more transportation in retailing this finished product to the final consumer.

Let us be sure that all the time these processes are being carried on Uncle Sam is short of the money necessary to dispatch his war work, and furthermore that shortness of coal and the closing of the wheels of transportation have stopped his progress at most critical moments and in the present emergency continue to threaten a constant peril to the country.

May Court Your Sons Life

My own son of 10 years has three foot army boots and two pairs of shoes, all in response to his pining for them and in return for them to our allies the supplies they need means in our finances and a longer duration of the war. My own suit of clothes may cost 10 dollars but the life of my son is priceless.

At the end of the war, when the economy is restored, the food and fuel situation is the capital asset of the country. The department of labor has declared that the culture of all crops is being in danger of increasing production and decreasing consumption. The government may be sure that the war will be a long one and that the economy of the country will be a constant factor in the war.

Through effort of the government, the economy of the country will be a constant factor in the war.

The loaf of bread available for ourselves and for our allies is not large enough to "go around" if we all want more than is absolutely necessary for our maintenance. It is every body's duty therefore, at this time, to "go around" and to make every effort to live on as little as possible of the loaf as he can. Unless that be done we must buy additional food in neutral countries, thereby using tonnage that should be kept available for our military operations and in raising our difficulties in adjusting our trade balances with neutral countries.

Hurts Uncle Sam in Many Ways.

To return to our story of the suit of clothes. During 1918 the United States had to import 421,000,000 pounds of wool representing a value of about \$172,000,000. About half of this came from Argentina. Our suits of clothes called for a substantial portion of this wool and therefore to that extent robbed Uncle Sam of the use of his ships. Moreover, our factories being busy in producing the things required for the prosecution of the war and our home consumption still producing it almost to top speed the quantity of goods available for shipment to Argentina in payment for the wool (or for that matter to Chile for nitrate or Peru for copper and so on), is insufficient. As a consequence the United States had to pay for more goods in South America than South America has had to pay for goods brought in the United States, thereby causing a decline of dollar exchange in these neutral countries. This shrinkage in the price of the dollar means that it has lost a corresponding part of its purchasing power in neutral countries. The scarcity of goods available for our export trade has thus become a serious obstacle in our way in trying to secure at reasonable prices or in adequate quantities some of the things that we absolutely require from foreign countries.

My suit of clothes has hurt Uncle Sam, therefore, in several ways. I have consumed more wool than necessary and thereby forced the United States to import a correspondingly large quantity of this article. I have consumed more cotton goods than necessary and to that extent have deprived Uncle Sam of the means with which to pay for the minimum of wool which we may have to import.

Clothing But One of Many.

I have used the illustration of a new suit of clothes, it would be easy, though somewhat tedious to show that we have been dealing only with one case in point. The country is short at this time of hides and skins and has to import large quantities from neutral countries because we are extravagant in our individual purchases of shoes. Similarly, though we are the largest producers of copper, we are forced to import copper from Peru because our civilian population has not been sufficiently careful in its use. In like manner we might ask ourselves if it is excusable that at this time we still manufacture such articles as silk stockings when every thread of silk must be imported, while we could use our own cotton?

It is impossible and unnecessary to enumerate the many articles that are in a similar position. Many billions of dollars can easily be saved when we are capable of realizing the cumulative effect of individual "savings." Like the word "savings" in its larger meaning, as involving not only money but also goods and services, if every individual could be made to see with his own eyes that neglect of saving of this sort means decreased war efficiency, a prolongation of the war, and a larger number of casualties, if every one who has a son or daughter in the fighting lines across the water could be made to feel that millions of small savings directly affect his boy—there would be no doubt that we could secure the most conscientious and enthusiastic cooperation of all the people. Thus first we must say with regret—of 105,000,000 people, 100,000,000 do not see the connection between the suit of clothes and the life of the boy.

Germany's Enforced Economy.

Germany's military success is largely due to her ability to concentrate the entire national effort upon the business of war. It is safe to say that she never would have been able to bear the burdens of the field as well as she has during these four long years had it not been for the enforced economy in material, money and men brought about through the British blockade. If it had not been for the blockade the German people would not have been willing to submit to famine rations as to food, clothes, shoes and other similar articles.

It is difficult to bring about drastic economy without the compulsion exercised by the hand of necessity. For us the problem is whether or not of our own free will we shall be able to establish our own voluntary blockade against waste and extravagance. It is a problem in whose solution requires the greatest intelligence and the greatest degree of unselfish patriotism. It is a problem that will put the spirit of our people to the severest test.

The government is not devoid of measures for promoting economy. The War Relocation Authority is the capital asset of the country. The department of labor has declared that the culture of all crops is being in danger of increasing production and decreasing consumption. The government may be sure that the war will be a long one and that the economy of the country will be a constant factor in the war.

Through effort of the government, the economy of the country will be a constant factor in the war.

THE DEEDS OF CLEARFIELD'S HEROES

are recorded in thrilling detail in the special Pennsylvania Hero Section to be issued with the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER on

Next Sunday August 25

All the information that has come from France, describing the heroic exploits of our boys in battle, is here collected and presented in complete narratives. All of the PUBLIC LEDGER'S many news resources—Raymond G. Carroll's cables from the front, dispatches from the news associations and official communiques—have contributed.

It is a collection of stories of individual courage that will thrill the heart of every Pennsylvanian.

The Hero Section will contain photographs of Pennsylvanians killed, decorated or to be decorated; it will give the history of Pennsylvania regiments in the firing line and letters from the boys to their "home folks" describing their experiences in France.

Nothing like it has been published since the war began.

The edition will be limited. To avoid disappointment place your order at once with your local newsdealer.

Philadelphia

PUBLIC LEDGER

Clearfield Agent

KURTZ STATIONERY STORE, SECOND STREET

KARLHAUS M. E. CHURCH

John P. McCarty, Pastor
Services for Sunday, August 25, 1918

Pine Glen
9:30 Sunday School
10:00 Preaching Service
Pottersdale
9:30 Sunday School
10:00 Preaching Service

Karlsruhe
10:30 Sunday School
11:00 Preaching Service
The Pottersdale church will hold a festival on the church lawn Saturday evening, August 24. Let us all be invited.

Evangelistic services will begin at the Pottersdale church Sunday evening, September 8. The pastor will be assisted by Dr. John C. Collins, Come out and enjoy these services.

Miss Viola L. Smith, 9 years old, a desk sergeant and bookkeeper, recently with us for a week, being the police station at Lake Forest, a like home. The new that led to a Chicago's birth.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIER BOYS

LETTER FROM CARMELO GILORNO

Dear Friend Yantio,
I will write you a few lines to let you know that I am all right. I am well and happy which is the first time I have been since I have been here.

You already know that I am in France. I celebrated the Fourth of July at the front this morning. The first time I had to fight actively against the most barbaric German. If we keep on at this rate we will win.

I am a very young man, only 19 years old, but I am a very brave man. I am a very brave man. I am a very brave man.

LAST-YEAR'S LENSES SHOULD BE CHECKED-UP

As the eyes change with the years, last year's lenses may have corrected the trouble. Have your boy or girl drop in and have our graduate optometrist examine his or her eyes. If the trouble is corrected you may discard your glasses. If your child needs a new lens he'll be equally frank.

HOWE'S
Jeweler and Optometrist
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Buy A War Savings Stamp Today

Are You Entitled To Display A

SERVICE FLAG

If you are, you should have one to display from your window or on your veranda. By so doing you show to the world that a member of your family, your household has responded to the call of the United States Government and is in the service. You also do honor to that member, be he husband, son, brother, father or sweetheart.

Get A Service Flag Today

The Progress has a limited number of fine durable Service Flags which may be had while they last, in exchange for a coupon clipped from this paper and 79c. Send or call at The Progress office without delay and procure your Service Flag, if you are entitled to have one.

Classified Ads For Everybody

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A large brown baby carriage. In best of condition. Used only 10 months. Call for \$15. 502 Blyer avenue, Tannery Row. A23-2tp

FOR SALE—One good milk cow and week old heifer calf. Call on Edward Gallagher, Irvin Hill, Curwensville, Pa. A20-tfc

FOR SALE—Six room house, located on Fourth street. All modern conveniences. Lot 25x200. Well drained. A real bargain to quick buyer. Inquire X Y Z co Progress. A23-2tp

FOR SALE—1916 five passenger Pullman cheap to quick buyer. Call at 306 Clearfield street after 5:30 p. m. A23-2tp

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Girl for general housework. No laundry. Call John Forsyth H. & C. 219. J30-tfc

GIRL WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. Cecil Wilson, Old Town Road. A10-tfc

WANTED—Man and wife to run boarding house at industrial plant. Address C, care of Progress. A17-tf

WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—Modern furnished room near School and Market streets. Address A B C, Progress. A26-5tc

A NEAR TRAGEDY AVERTED

Humane Officer Kelly was the principal actor in a near tragedy on Third street this morning. The officer decided that a certain "little yellow dog" was due in dog heaven and drawing his trusty "six gun" from his pocket got ready to send a bullet through the dog's head.

The tender-hearted officer pointed the gun at the dog, but not wishing to view the death of the dog as a tragedy, he decided to shoot at the dog's head, but not wishing to view the death of the dog as a tragedy, he decided to shoot at the dog's head, but not wishing to view the death of the dog as a tragedy, he decided to shoot at the dog's head.

TOMATO KING ALMOST READY

Frank Thompson, the West Side tomato king is getting ready to harvest the biggest crop of tomatoes ever gathered in Clearfield. He has more than two thousand plants on his truck patch on Martin street and expects to gather one thousand bushels of tomatoes. They are rapidly ripening and will soon be solving Clearfield's tomato problem.

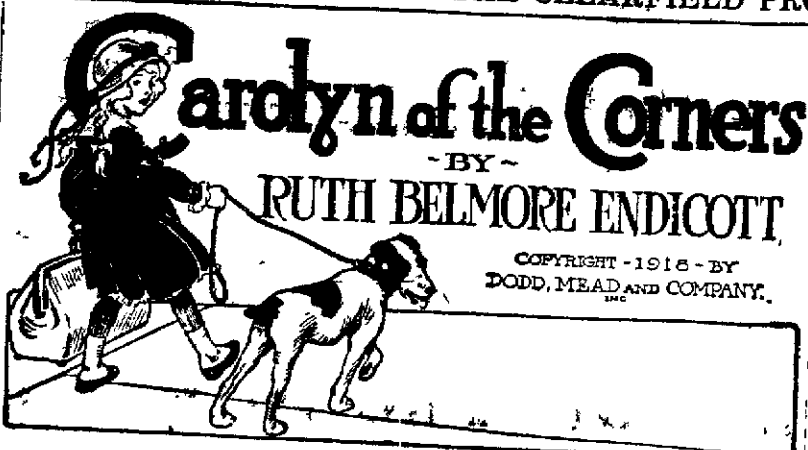
BACK FROM VACATION

Prof. Henry and Mrs. John H. Moore and Mrs. Pearl Moore have returned home from a delightful vacation trip sent along the blue Juniata above Newton Hamilton. They report a most delightful time.

In a bigamy case in Russia a few years ago the prisoner, a beautiful young woman admitted that she had been married to sixteen husbands running away from each in turn and taking all their portable property with her.



LOUIS DAMMERS
Phila. Eye-Sight Specialist
ONE DAY ONLY
CLEARFIELD
Dumpling Hotel Parlor
WED. A. G. 28 1918
Office Hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
LOUIS DAMMERS
507 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa.



SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Her father and mother were both dead. When the little girl was born, she was named Carolyn. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER II—Aunt Rose rules the kind to the child. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER III—Serge learns from a letter from a New York lawyer that the child has been lost. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER IV—Carolyn makes the acquaintance of Jeddiah Parlow, with whom her uncle has been on speaking terms for years. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER V—She learns of the engagement between her uncle and his first-time sweetheart, Amanda Parlow, and the cause of the bitterness between the two families. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER VI—The mongrel wins the approval of the entire population by routing a tramp in the act of robbing the school teacher. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER VII—While Carolyn and her uncle are taking a Sunday walk in the woods they encounter Amanda Parlow. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER VIII—Carolyn is told by her uncle that she is the daughter of a man who is now in New York. Carolyn was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother. She was the only child of her father and mother.

CHAPTER IX.

A Find in the Drifts.

Before the week was over, winter had come to Sunrise Cove and the drifts in earnest. Snow fell and drifted until there was scarcely anything to be seen one morning when Carolyn May awoke and looked out of her bedroom windows but a white, fleecy mantle.

This was more snow than the little girl had ever seen in New York. She came down to breakfast very much excited.

Uncle Joe had shooed off the porch and steps, and Prince had beaten his own dooryard in the snow in front of his house. For he had a house of his own, now—a roomy, warm one—built by Mr. Parlow.

It must be confessed that, although Uncle Joe paid for the building of his doghouse, he never would have been built by Jeddiah Parlow had it not been for Carolyn May.

At noon Uncle Joe came home, dragging a sled—a big roomy one, glistening with red paint. Just the nicest sled Carolyn May had ever seen and one of the best the hardware dealer carried in stock.

"Oh, my, that's lovely!" breathed the little girl in awed delight. "That's ever so much better than any sled I ever had before. And Prince could draw me on it, if I only had a harness for him. He used to drag me in the park. Of course if he saw a cat, I had to get off and hold him."

Mr. Stinger, once started upon the path of good deeds, seemed to like it. At night he brought home certain straps and rivets, and in the kitchen, much to Amy Rose's amusement, he fitted Prince to a harness which the next day Carolyn May used on the dog, and Prince drew her very nicely along the beaten paths.

By Saturday the roads were in splendid condition for sleighing.

So Carolyn May went sledding. Out of sight of the houses grouped at The Corners the road to town seemed as lonely as though it were a veritable wilderness. Here and there the drifts had piled six feet deep, for the wind had a free sweep across the barrens.

Now, there's somebody coming," said Carolyn May, seeing a moving object ahead between the clouds of drifting snow spray. "Is it a sleigh, Prince, or just a man?"

She lost sight of the object, then sighted it again.

It must be a man. It can't be a bear, Prince."

The strange object had disappeared again.

It was just at the place where the spring spouted out of the rocky hillside and trickled across the road. There was a sort of natural watering trough here in the rock where the horses stopped to drink. The dog drew the little girl close to the spot.

"Where has that man gone to? If it was a man."

Prince stopped suddenly and whined and then looked up at his mistress, as though to say, "See there?"

Carolyn May turned and the sled slipped on a patch of snow covered ice and fell. But she was not hurt.

"There, that's where the water runs across the road. It's all slippery—Oh!"

It was the shove of a man's rough coat that sent the sled spinning that brought this little girl to the children's lips. "Oh, oh, is that the man from Carolyn May's drift sled?" "How do you do?"

She picked up her knees and looked at the man who was now looking at her. "You're a very nice boy," she said, "but you're not a very nice sled. It's all slippery—Oh!"

old cap pulled down tightly over the ears. The man moved again and grunted something. He half turned over, and when he looked up, the snow, and the darkness, and the cold, and the side of his face.

Carolyn May was dreadfully frightened. The man's head was out and the blood was smeared over the front of his jacket. Now she could see a puddle of it, right where he had fallen on the ice—just as she had fallen herself. Only, he had struck his head on a rock and cut himself.

"Xen poor thing," murmured Carolyn May. "Oh, you mustn't be here! You must get up! You'll—You'll be frozen!"

"Easy, mate," muttered the man. "I ain't lost sight of my top lamp, I reckon. Hold hard, mate!"

He tried to get up. He rose to his knees, but pitched forward again. Carolyn May was not afraid of him now—only troubled.

"I'll take you to Miss Amanda's," cried the little girl, pulling at his coat again. "She's a nurse, and she'll know just what to do for you. Come, Prince and I will take you."

Then she guided the half-blinded man to the sled, on which he managed to drop himself.

Prince pulled, and Carolyn May pulled, and together they got the sled with the old sailor upon it, to the Parlow carpenter shop.

Mr. Parlow slid back the front door of his shop to state in wonder at the group.

"For the great land of Jehoshaphat!" he croaked. "Carolyn May! what you got there?"

"Oh Mr. Parlow, do come and help us—quick!" gasped the little girl. "My friend has had a dreadful bad fall!"

"You friend?" repeated the carpenter. "I declare, it's that tramp that went by here just now!"

Mr. Parlow made a clucking noise in his throat when he saw the blood.

"Guess you're right, Carolyn May," he admitted. "Call him in. She must see this."

Miss Amanda's attention had already been attracted to the strange animal she in out and helped her father use the injured man from the sled. To assist they led him into the office.

He was not at all a big, burly man, although his clothing was tough and coarse.

Miss Amanda brought warm water and bathed the wound, exposing the concealed blood from his face and neck.

When the first bandage was adjusted and the injured man's eyes were closed, Mr. Parlow offered him a wine-glass of a home-made cordial. The sailor gulped it down and the color began to return to his cheeks.

"Where was your gun, anyway?" demanded the carpenter.

"Lookin' for a job, mate," said the sailor. "There's them in town that tells me I'd find work at Adams' camp."

"It's that fellow who didn't tell me that I'd find work at Adams' camp?"

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Swiftly Joseph Stagg Trudged Towards Home, Dragging Carolyn May Behind Him.

to tell of her discovery in the snow and about the old sailor now lying asleep on the Parlow couch.

Of course, when Carolyn May arrived at home, the story had to be told all over again to Aunt Rose Kennedy.

"A mighty plucky youngster, this Carolyn May of ours," Uncle Joe remarked. "What do you say, Aunt Rose?"

"She is, indeed, Joseph Stagg," agreed the woman.

Carolyn May insisted on going to the Parlow house herself after school the next afternoon to inquire about her "sailor man."

When she had been kissed by Miss Amanda, and Prince had run down by the kitchen range, the little girl descended the stairs.

"And do tell me how my sailor man is Miss Molly. He got such a bump on his head!"

"Yes, the man's wound is really serious. I'm keeping him in bed. But you can go up to see him. He's talked a lot about you, Carolyn May."

The sailor lay in the warm bedroom over the kitchen.

Carolyn May pulled on gaily and soon a "little miss" telling all about the sled and ship, and "they that go down there."

"For you see," explained Carolyn May, "I'm doubtful about the sailor. My papa and mamma were lost at sea."

"You don't say so, little miss!" exclaimed the old fellow. "Aye, aye, that's too bad!"

Miss Amanda had disappeared, busy about some house hold matter, and the little girl and the sailor were alone together.

"Aye," Carolyn May proceeded, "it is dreadful hard to feel that it is so!"

"I feel that what's so, little miss," asked the man in bed.

"If my papa and mamma are really drowned," said the little girl with quivering lips. "Some of the folks on their boat were saved. The papers said so."

"Aye, aye!" exclaimed the sailor, his brows puckered into a frown. "Aye, aye, mate! that's the way. Why, I was saved myself from a wreck. I was in the first officer's boat, and we in that boat was saved. There was an other boat—the pursers, it was—was drifted about all night with us. We come one time or another into each other and wrecked both boats. There was a heavy swell on."

"Yes," pursued the sailor, "come daylight, and the fog split up, we never could find the pursers' boat. She had just as good a chance as us after the shipwreck. But there it was! We got separated from her and we was saved whilst the pursers' boat wasn't never heard of again."

"That was dreadful!" sighed the little girl.

Yes, little miss. And the poor passenger! Pursers had twenty or more in his boat. Women mostly. But there was a man too. Why, I helped lower his wife and him into the boat. I was called to go with the first officer in his boat. We was the last to get out. The pursers' boat had just as good a chance as we did."

"I guess I won't ever forget that seeing the pursers' boat on his face, I was a little bit scared. And I've sometimes thought that I'd like to see the man who was with me. She had to sink—a terrible sink."

"I was a sick man I told you about the miss. It was a very bad time. I was a little bit scared. And I've sometimes thought that I'd like to see the man who was with me. She had to sink—a terrible sink."

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"Aye, aye!" the sailor said. "Pretty tough on you, little miss. Miss Amanda had come back into the room, and she stood listening to the old man's talk. She said: "Carolyn May I think you had better go downstairs now. We mustn't let our patient talk too much. It won't be good for him."

So Carolyn May shook hands with the old sailor and started downstairs ahead of Miss Amanda. The latter lingered a moment to ask a question.

"What was the name of the steamship you were wrecked on?" she asked. "The one you were just telling about."

"She was the Duntayon—the Duntayon of the Cross and Crescent line," replied the man. "Didn't I tell you that before, mate?"

(To Be Continued)

AGENTS OF COUNTY FAIR MAKE TRIP THROUGH COUNTY

Last week L. A. Banta, general superintendent of the local, Carl's Reed, superintendent of sheep, swine and poultry, Fred B. Reed, superintendent of fruits, grains and vegetables, Clam D. Ross, superintendent of the agricultural and domestic science work of the children's department and the secretary of the fair traveled over large sections of the county explaining to farmers the advantages of the liberal policy of the management by which the bringing in of exhibits and locally of livestock is made easy.

The response, as yet, has not been as encouraging as we feel that it should be. There is good stock enough in our county to make a very fine showing, if brought to the fair.

It must be remembered that we cannot have a creditable agricultural fair unless farmers bring in their products and put them on exhibition—no matter how much we may wish it.

Those wanting to bring products let us know NOW in so far as possible, what they are planning to bring, so that we may be prepared to properly exhibit the exhibits as they come.

All exhibitors are urged to get ready in time and to bring in your exhibits especially livestock EARLY.

Come on Monday if possible, on only on Tuesday morning of Fair week, so that every article can be in place by Tuesday noon and the Fair open as scheduled at 1:30 Tuesday afternoon with everything complete, including the entertainment feature that are home provided.

Farmers are requested to save sheaves of winter and spring wheat, oats, barley, millet, buckwheat, etc., stalks of corn, broom corn, Kaffir corn, sorghum or alfalfa to bring to the Fair for exhibition and decorative purposes.

Where these are of special or distinct varieties they should be so labeled and if thought best on even point the yield per acre could very appropriately be added. On all your premium list and you will be surprised how many a number of stacks you have that you could exhibit with good prospect of taking prizes.

Last year in family which went in to win took prizes to the value of many dollars. You can do it just as well!

I have the only which went in the handsome premiums of red for individual farm exhibit. Your farm exhibit, nothing to do with your exhibit in other department.

The Grand contest, however, is based upon the exhibits of members in all departments of the Fair. If you are a member of a Grand put the name and number of your farm in your own name, every time you are one and it will count in your favor in the contest. This will in no way interfere with your drawing a prize for yourself.

A B. Reed, superintendent of the individual farm exhibit and of the Grand contest. Please notify him of this contest as soon as you can. It is a grand contest and it is a grand contest.

Take number of your own farm exhibit and put it in your own name, every time you are one and it will count in your favor in the contest. This will in no way interfere with your drawing a prize for yourself.

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Workman Prices That Saves Money

For Hot Weather Breakfasts

Mother's Oats, pkg.	12c, 32c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.	13c
Post Toasties, pkg.	14c
Jersey Corn Flake, pkg.	12c
Petty John's, pkg.	24c
Grape Nuts, pkg.	11c
Kellogg's Krumbles, pkg.	12c
Ralston Wheat Food, pkg.	14c
Cream of Wheat, pkg.	25c
Puffed Wheat, pkg.	14c
Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes, pkg.	14c

Picnic Dainties

Olives, plain and stuffed	14c, 15c, 18c, 25c
Peanut butter, jar	23c, 35c
Mustard, jar	13c, 28c
French Cream Salad, glass	12c
Dried Beef, jar	28c
Pimentos, can	16c
Fancy N. B. C. cakes, lb.	20c to 32c

Saturday Special

Watermelons, each	50c
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Pickling Needs

All spices, 10c size	9c
Joe gums, dozen	8c
Pommes vinegar, pt.	18c

Meat Specials for Saturday

Bacon, lb.	43c, 45c
Boiled ham, lb.	53c
Regular hams, lb.	36c
Salt side, lb.	37c
Colognas, lb.	24c, 44c
Frenchon loaf, lb.	27c
Duck beef, lb.	50c

All Round The Store

Maple syrup. The sweetest we ever tasted, can	24c, 42c
Scrub brushes	10c
Brooms	\$1.00, \$1.10
Etc. h eggs, dozen	48c

WORKMAN'S CASH GROCERY

"The Always Busy Stores"

THREE STORES

Nos. 7-9-11 Third St. 816 Daisy St.

West Side (Savage Lot)



The New Fall Silks and Satins
Are in

Look such charming patterns among them. The dress designer all agree that this is going to be decidedly a "silk" fall and these new arrivals are the prettiest for some time.

Price after piece of high shimmering silks that will add to the prettiest of dresses, waists, skirts and gowns.

Among new midnight blue, white, old rose, Ath. can be in white and tan black in satins.

Greens, browns, rose, beige, blue, and many more. The new arrivals are the prettiest for some time.

Ross & Woods

THE HOME OF THE EDUCATOR SHOE

Uncle Sam

Presented by the
Helmhold & Stewart
Snyder Block

Helmhold & Stewart
Snyder Block

"A MAN'S WORTH IS NOT MEASURED BY HIS QUALIFICATIONS BUT RATHER BY HIS ABILITY TO MAKE USE OF THEM."

MONSTER HUN RETREAT IS IMMINENT

FRENCH AND BRITISH CONTINUE TO BATTER DOWN TEUTON DEFENSE LINE

MILITARY CRITICS BELIEVE ALLIED PENETRATION OF AS MUCH AS 15 MILES WILL FORCE THE HUNS BACK

MAY GO BEYOND HINDENBURG LINE

French forces have penetrated to a maximum of more than 15 1-2 miles and with their allies have turned the tide definitely against the Germans according to the following order today issued by General Debeny:

"The battle has won ground to a depth of 25 kilometers and has liberated a score of villages. Sixty German divisions 192,000 have been beaten. More than 10,000 prisoners and 220 guns have been taken. We will win."

The British took more than 1,000 prisoners today, bringing the total for the three days to more than 6,000.

The French this afternoon were reported within one mile of Noyon and within 3 miles of Chauny, the great railway and transportation center between Noyon and La Fere.

A great German retreat far back of the old Hindenburg line will be quickly forced by the victorious Allies according to military critics today.

Senator Lodge in the United States Senate declared that the war must be won on German territory and he urged passage of the great man-power bill in order to win it there—quickly.

By John d'Gandi

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Aug. 22. 4 p. m.—The French advance has swept the Germans back to within three miles of Chauny, the highly important railway and highway center between Noyon and LaFere.

By Lowell Mellett

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

With The British Army In France, Aug. 23.—Prisoners taken by the British in the last three days totalled nearly 6,000, including the 1,000 taken south of the Somme this morning.

From Flanders to Champagne the Allies smashed the Germans hard today.

The French continuing their big drive on a 25 mile front between the Oise and the Aisne made substantial gains in the fighting in every sector, it was announced.

The British pressed their offensive on a 20 mile front from the Cojeul river to a point near Chauny. They counter attacked north of Albert and northwest of Bailleul and progressed at each place.

Official statements of the French war office and General Haig reported the new successes. The British attacking on three Flanders sectors made slight advances.

An American detachment led by Captain Wm. Harrigan raided enemy positions north of Tannieres and gained a foot hold. They were reported to have netted gains.

The French envelopment of Noyon apparently is succeeding. General Mangin's troops were reported today to have passed Chiry-Our-Champs.

The entire southern bank of the Oise and the Ailette are now held by the French from the Divette river to Coucy-le-Chateau forest. The fall of Albert to the British is expected to hasten the taking of Noyon. Evacuation of Noyon by the enemy was reported to be under way today, according to correspondents of the Echo d Paris.

American army officers believe that General Foch will carry the fight to the enemy throughout the winter. Such a plan would meet with the approval of American military experts in active service, it is known. "We ought to keep giving them hell," said one authority. "In that way the war will come to a speedy finish."

Marshall Hutin, military writer for the Echo d Paris, said today that the enemy is apparently making rapid preparations for a retreat to strong defensive positions back of the present front. Between the Aisne and the Vesle, German airmen are fighting hard to keep Allied observation planes away.

Dispatches from Webb Miller reported that General von Boehn is organizing for a defense line far back in Picardy. Miller also reported that an Hungarian division is on the western front. Within a week 50 villages have been liberated by the French.

TODAY'S CASUALTIES

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American Expeditionary forces today:

Killed in action	48
Missing in action	72
Wounded Severely	55
Died of wounds	42
Died from Wounds	42
Died from accident and other causes	7
Died of disease	13
Wounded, degree undetermined	25
Total	260

Following are the casualties for the State of Pennsylvania.

KILLED IN ACTION

John J. Joyce, Greenock, Pa. Corp. Pete Schultz, Pittsburgh Meek, Curtis McQuillen, Pittsburgh Amos Deperra, Sykesville Walter Madenford, Media

MISSING IN ACTION

Ernest Parker, Pittsburgh Fred Eberhardt, Monesson Harry W. Hare, Indiana Frank H. McCaffrey, Milton Paul R. Ryan, Pittsburgh Robert Wetzel, Allentown August Schilling, Pittsburgh Tony Basilio, New Castle John L. Gumbert, Dravitsburg James McGurk, Muddy Creeks Forks.

WOUNDED SEVERELY

Walter Graeff, Pottsville Charles Vanchure, Avella Jacob Weiner, Pottsville

DIED OF WOUNDS

Albert J. Williams, Duryea William Junod, Philadelphia Abraham Breitigan, Lititz Lynna Rohr, Ambler

WOUNDED (degree undetermined) John McQuiston, Philadelphia George Nolan, Scranton Stanley Pastula, Shenandoah

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

Killed in action	3
Died of wounds received in action	4
Died of disease	1
Wounded in action (severely)	10
Wounded in action (degree undetermined)	49
Missing in action	5
Total	72

WOUNDED (degree undetermined) Joseph F. Seewerker, Connellsville

MISSING IN ACTION

Fred L. Pence, Erie

DUBOIS SOLDIER HERE

Corporal C. P. Breth, a former Dubois boy, who has been in charge of the printing department at the Columbus, Ohio, U. S. army barracks, is the guest of his sister Mrs. Al Braund, of Third street while enjoying a furlough with home folks.

New York suffrage organizations entertain high hopes that several women will be included in the membership of the next general assembly of their state.

Then English stage is planning for a suitable observance next year of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Helen Faucet, one of the most popular actresses of her day.

In the opinion of no less an authority than General Joffe, if the gift of France would stop their war work for but 20 minutes, the French army would collapse.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

The patriotic people of Clearfield appear to be willing to assist all other communities in holding flag day exercises but when it comes down to a matter of local demonstration everybody seems to be willing to "let George do it." Two meetings have already been called for the purpose of arranging for a local flag raising and to date the attendance has reached just three figures and one of them had to be counted twice to make this magnificent total. At last night's meeting two people were present and Mayor Chase has been asked to appoint a treasurer and soliciting committee to secure the funds needed to properly finance a flag raising and thus committee will get to work today.

Contributions toward the good cause totaling \$525 have already been handed the burgess and he named Deputy County Treasurer H. L. Jones as custodian of this and any other fund that may be raised for this purpose.

This is a matter all loyal Clearfielders should take pride in making a go and all are earnestly requested to do their full share toward the proper kind of a celebration here. A great many people seem to think the proper place for a flag-pole is at the diamond and that a suitable pole could be erected and be no more of an obstruction than the present iron man and much prettier to look at. However the matter of location will be put up to the committee on location later on and then everybody will be given an opportunity to be heard on the matter.

U-BOAT SINKS NEW U. S. SHIP OFF THE COAST SANDY HOOK

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 22 — The American steamship Diomed, a new vessel, has been sunk by a submarine about 350 miles off Sandy Hook. Her crew of 104 men and officers reached here today aboard another steamship which picked them up after they had spent 48 hours in life boats. The Diomed was sunk by shell fire it was stated. Several of the men were injured by splinters but none seriously. The vessel was owned by the Booth Steamship company and plied between New York and south Atlantic ports.

MICKIE SAYS

SAY, WHADDA YA THINK OF THAT GUY WHO WUZ JEST IN HERE! HE'S SORE AT ANOTHER GUY BUT AIN'T GOT THE NERVE TO GO IN TELL HIM TO HIS FACE WHAT HE THINKS OF HIM, SO THE POOR PRUNE COME IN HERE 'Y TRY 'T GIT THE BOSS 'T PRINT A KNOCK ON HIM IN THE PAPER! AIN'T THAT DISGUSTING!



PENNSYLVANIA WILL SEND 15,500 MEN SEPTEMBER 1 TO 6

Pennsylvania's man power will be drafted upon to the extent of some 15,500 men during the first week of September according to calls already issued by the war department at Washington.

We are informed by Chief Clerk Bain of Selective Service headquarters, that seven men from District No. 1 will leave Clearfield on the 8:10 Pennsylvania train Friday morning, August 30th for Camp Greenleaf, S. C.

A call has been issued for 3200 limited service men to go to Camp Dix, N. J., during the three day period between September 3 and 6. Also 500 limited service men to go to Camp Sheridan, Alabama, during the same period.

On September 1st Pennsylvania will also be asked to send 749 colored men to Camp Sherman, Ohio. This will exhaust the colored registrants of Class 1 of the 1917 registration.

Our district has one man for this call. During the period from September 3d to 6th 1500 Pennsylvanians will also be called for Camp Meade and 8000 men for Camp Greenleaf.

This means that our district will be called upon during the period mentioned to provide about 40 limited service men and 100 men for general military service.

It will mean also that those registrants with agricultural exemptions will be called in their order now to answer next week's call for 38 men. The Selective Service board, had thought of asking for volunteers from the 1918 registrants to take their places at this time, but in view of the early exhaustion of Class 1 of both 1917 and 1918 the idea was abandoned as being useless effort and all will be called in their turn.

The limited service men will be called in their order with the exception of those qualified as clerks and stenographers who will be deferred until a plan can be worked out which contemplates the utilization of such limited service men as clerks to selective service boards and other clerical capacities in this man's army.

CROSSING ACCIDENT AT DUBOIS FATAL TO YOUNG LADY

As a result of another tragic occurrence at "Dead Man's Curve" on the Pennsylvania railroad at the Dubois street crossing yesterday afternoon one person is dead and another one is seriously injured.

The dead:

Miss Julia Lawler, of Elbon, died shortly after reaching the hospital.

The injured:

John Trumbell of Elbon, both legs believed broken, hand smashed and other injuries. Will probably recover.

Miss Lawler and Mr. Trumbell had driven from Elbon yesterday and the young lady had made several purchases at the local stores. Shortly after one o'clock they stopped at the Morris Beef Company to see Mike Brennan, the young lady being his niece. Mr. Brennan was out of the city and the two went on. After getting some packages Mr. Trumbell started for home. He stated after regaining consciousness that he approached the crossing carefully, slowly and after hearing nothing, started over. When the automobile was directly on the track the passenger train due in Dubois at 1:39 came along and struck the machine squarely in the center. The watchman at the upper crossing stated that he was looking down the track at the time and he saw the machine propelled into the air.

Mr. Trumbell regained consciousness soon after the accident and it is believed that he will eventually recover.

A Catholic priest aboard the train administered the last rites of the

CAMPGROUNDS AT BIGLER TO BE THE MECCA ON SUNDAY

The old Bigler camp grounds will be the mecca to which thousands of patriotic citizens of Clearfield county will journey next Sunday afternoon and no doubt this old time popular gathering place will see a crowd the size of which will closely resemble the camp meeting of fifteen years ago when father took the whole family in the old three seater surrey, or more often perhaps the wagon, and there renewed acquaintances with those whom he saw the year before.

It is doubtful whether the old camp meetings will ever return but this patriotic occasion which it is to be staged at Bigler on Sunday afternoon at three o'clock will give an opportunity to hundreds of people throughout the county to pay one more visit to the scenes with which they were so familiar in days gone by. A brilliant array of speakers have been selected for the afternoon services and music has not been forgotten. All of this week Joseph E. Phillips, head of the Speakers' bureau has been working tirelessly to provide speakers and get the news of the meeting spread throughout the county. A. C. Lansberry of the campground association has also been active along this line. No admission will be charged and every man and woman in the county welcome. Many are arranging to take their suppers with them and eat in the grove. Already the committee is sure of a band being present no doubt one of the good bands from Morrisdale. The Liberty Chorus of Clearfield will be present to the last man and that means there is going to be some rousing singing. Speakers thus far selected are Rev. Dr. John C. Collins, of Clearfield, Father M. J. Macken, of Osceola Mills, Rev. John W. Skilling, of Morrisdale, William I. Swcope, Esq., of Clearfield and many others may be added to the list. The exercises will begin at three o'clock sharp. Don't forget the time—next Sunday at 3 o'clock.

On account of the circumstances surrounding the case Chief of Police Clark sensed a possible murder and notified District Attorney Arnold of the happening. The District Attorney, Deputy Sheriff Gilliland and The Progress scribe hustled up to Curwensville in Hobart Callahan's car and met Coroner J. I. Pollum of DuBois at the scene.

The District Attorney and the other officers carefully investigated the scene from memory and when they had learned that it was possible that the remains cut down and removed to Smith's undertaking rooms for further examination.

The dead man's head was badly battered and this gave rise to the suspicion of possible murder. The body was hanging alongside of a lot of dump cars stored on the railroad siding. The sharp corner of one end of one of these cars was spattered with blood, showing that the man's head had struck the car at this point with great force. Some observers were of the opinion that the man had been struck by some one and his head struck the car in falling while others seemed to feel that Micolic first attempted to butt his brains out and failing in that recovered sufficiently to get up and fastening his belt to the tree limb and the other end round his neck swung off into eternity.

Micolic had been sick for some time and was under treatment from Dr. King. He started to work this morning but was forced to quit at 8 o'clock. He then returned to his boarding house and complained to the boarding mistress about feeling badly and started out of the house up the track toward town.

About 9 o'clock the children of George Baranac saw the body dangling from the tree about one hundred yards above the boarding house and at once gave the alarm.

Chief Clerk was quickly on the scene and he called Dr. King, who pronounced the man quite dead, although dissolution had been very recent. Micolic was about 36 years of age and leaves a wife and four children in the old country.

Coroner Pollum impaneled a jury consisting of W. L. Dale, Guy Clark, Sr. Richards, George Patterson, Percy Smith and Charles Ross and after viewing and examining the remains and hearing the testimony they returned a verdict to the effect that Micolic had died by his own hand.

LITTLE CHILD DIES

The six months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Hancy of Bethlehem, died last evening and will be buried at Stoneville tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Fred Schenck of Fifth street, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Raymond Ro-cherry at her home on Ridge avenue, Curwensville.

church to the woman and later went to the hospital with the injured, although he was enroute to Philadelphia.

CURWENSVILLE MAN FOUND HANGING

Joe Micolic Hanged Self On Tree Near Tannery After He Had Quit Work Very Ill

FOUL PLAY ALSO CONSIDERED

A sensation was created in our neighboring town of Curwensville this morning when some little children reported the finding of the body of a man dangling from the limb of a locust tree along the Pennsylvania sidetrack below the tannery.

The dead man proved to be Joe Micolic, an industrious, hard working Hungarian who had been employed at the upper leather tannery at Curwensville for the past five years.

On account of the circumstances surrounding the case Chief of Police Clark sensed a possible murder and notified District Attorney Arnold of the happening. The District Attorney, Deputy Sheriff Gilliland and The Progress scribe hustled up to Curwensville in Hobart Callahan's car and met Coroner J. I. Pollum of DuBois at the scene.

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SERIOUS EXPLOSION ON U. S. SHIP

Washington, Aug. 23.—Four men were killed and nineteen others severely wounded by an explosion of a depth charge on the U. S. S. Oribana at sea August 17, the navy department announced today. Lieut. Commander Wm. P. Williamson of 280 Madison avenue, New York City, executive officer of the ship was instantly killed. Commander L. D. White, commander of the vessel suffered a broken jaw and his knee cap fractured.

THE CLEARFIELD PROGRESS

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FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1918.

THE "RAGS" AREN'T EVERYTHING

One raw-boned soldier, an habitual misbehavior, was taken to Camp Dix, N. J. from another camp under guard some days ago. He had a beard an inch long and tried to borrow a razor from a Y. M. C. A. man. The latter first engaged him in conversation and learned that the man "hated religious affairs". The "Y" worker refused to lend him the razor until he had extracted a promise that the soldier would attend the first religious meeting he could in the nearby Association hut. He then loaned the prisoner his razor and the next day got an extra one which he gave to the man. A week later he discovered the penitent in the "Y" hut busy playing every hymn record he could find on the phonograph. "The rags aren't everything" he explained.

DESERTED THEIR LEADER

The Democrats are very inconsistent in their pleas that Democratic congressmen and other officers should be elected to uphold the war program of the United States. The present man-power bill is one of the greatest "win the war" projects ever launched but today we find that the Republicans in our lawmaking body are fighting shoulder to shoulder with Baker, Crowder and President Wilson to put it through while members of the President's own party are most violent in opposition to it. In fact President Wilson had to insist that his own party purge itself of such men as Vardaman in a recent election. Take all those bucking Democratic congressmen out of Washington and Woodrow and the Republicans will win the war just the same. A man does not have to be a Democrat to be a patriot and when it comes to a congressman it appears that some are Democrats without being patriots. The man-power bill will go through but only because President Wilson has the support of such strong men as Senator Lodge, who is a Republican.

YOUTH IN ALL WARS

(The Harrisburg Patriot.)

If there are persons who consider the proposed minimum draft age of 18 too low, they might find the ages of the men who made up the Union Army in the Civil War interesting.

In that contest there were 628,510 men of 22 years or older, while those of 18 years and younger reached the total of 1,151,438. Of this number those 16 and under were 844,801; 14 and under, 1,523, while there were 233 lads of 12 years and under and 25 of 10 years and under.

That is the sort of man-power which participated in the greatest civil conflict in history. Many of those lads are alive today, hearty and "tough as pine knots". They live today, after the hell through which they passed, because they possessed vigor and resistance that are part of youth alone. They fought as gallantly as they did because they had the enthusiasm, the courage, the fearlessness that are the assets of youth alone.

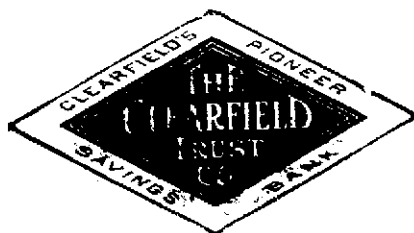
Military experts, when they consider the young as the fittest material for soldier-making, are acting upon the experience of years. They are not callous to tender ages. They are familiar with youth's ability to fight and withstand the rigors of war. Some of the best fighting on the other side is by lads of "tender years," and it will continue to be so when these lads who are fighting with their parents to enlist and so many of whom have enlisted are given the opportunity for which they yearn.

The Right Course

is more easily determined when reliable counsel and advice are available.

In business and financial matters, our Officers are glad to extend the benefits of their broad and comprehensive banking experience.

We invite consultation in any and all financial problems.



REGISTER'S NOTICES

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined by me and remain filed in this office for the inspection of the heirs, legatees, creditors and all others interested, and will be presented to the next Orphan's court of Clearfield county to be held in the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, commencing on the first Monday of September 1918.

The accounts will be presented on Monday September 2nd at 1:30 o'clock p. m. for confirmation, Ni Si.

First and final account of Tillie McCracken, administratrix of the estate of J. Ira McCracken, late of Knox township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of Clark M. Patterson, Administrator of George T. Patterson, who was the administrator of Mrs. Jennie Erhard, late of Knox Township, Clearfield County, deceased.

First and final account of Josephine Moschberger, executrix of Robert Rosenhoover, late of Cooper township, deceased.

First account of Annie Hennessey and Mrs. Susan Kyper, Administrators of the Estate of Timothy Hennessey, late of the Borough of Clearfield, deceased.

First and final account of Olive Beers, administratrix of the estate of Maud Beers late of the Third Ward of the Borough of Clearfield, Pa., deceased.

The fourth partial account of John C. Root, Administrator of Lemuel Root, late of the Township of Becaria, County of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of Rose E. Price, executrix of Abner Glenn of Woodward Township, Clearfield Co., Pa.

First and final account of Jacob Strutz, administrator C. T. A. of the estate of George Strutz, late of the borough of Ramey, deceased.

First and final account of James Mooney, administrator d. b. n. of the estate of David Patterson, deceased, late of Knox township.

First and final account of Earl L. Yeager administrator of Bunn Yeager estate, late of Mahaffey, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of Mary E. Douglas executrix of the estate of Levenia Andry, late of the township of Cooper, deceased.

First and final account of Sarah Woolridge, administratrix of the estate of James W. Woolridge, late of the township of Bradford, deceased.

First and final account of J. A. Green and Dorsey Dewitt, executors of Matthew Smith, late of the township of Jordan, County of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and partial account of Hazard A. Murray, executor of Thomas H. Murray estate, late of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of William L. Nancarrow, administrator of the estate of Jennie E. Lerich, late of the Borough of Houtzdale, County of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of John A. Dale, guardian of Irven Hawk, minor child of Emanuel Hawk, late of the Township of Pike, County of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of John B. McGrath, guardian in account with his ward, Nellie L. O'Rourke, minor child of said Miles O'Rourke, late of Houtzdale, deceased.

First and partial account of Vern McDivitt, administrator of the estate of John A. McDivitt, late of the borough of Lumber City, Clearfield county, deceased.

First and final account of C. E. Shirey executor of the estate of Mauda Reed late of the borough of Clearfield, Penna, deceased.

First and final account of Hugh McGeehin, executor of the estate of Patrick Collins, late of Falls Creek, Clearfield county, Penna., deceased.

First and final account of John A. Dale guardian of Loretta Hawk, minor heir of Manual Hawk, late of Curwensville deceased.

First and final account of John A. Dale, guardian of Maurice Hawk, minor child of Manual Hawk, late of the township of Pike, deceased.

First and final account of Alice Shaffner, administratrix of the estate of Mildred Schaffner, late of the borough of Curwensville, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of Rose E. Eckberg, administratrix of the estate of Edwin W. Eckberg, late of Woodward township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of Curtis Phillips and Elias Phillips administra-

tors of the estate of Abram Phillips, late of the township of Decatur, County of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of J. R. McQuown, administrator of J. S. McQuown, late of Lumber City, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of W. M. Trezise, executor of William Trezise, late of the Borough of DuBois, deceased.

First and final account of John L. Hertlein, administrator of Christian Hertlein, late of the township of Karthaus, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of Boaz Alexander, administrator of the estate of Maria Elizabeth Alexander, late of Bigler township, deceased.

First and final account of L. W. Edwards, administrator of the township of Burnside, Penna., deceased.

First and final account of John A. Dale, guardian of Paul Humphreys, minor child of Alice Humphreys, deceased, late of the Township of Pike, County of Clearfield, Penna.

First and final account of C. S. Russell, guardian of Margaret Hile, minor child of Anthony Hile and grand child of Henry Mead late of Lawrence township, County of Clearfield, and State of Pennsylvania deceased.

First and final account of Margaret Kirk, administratrix of the estate of Thos. J. Kirk, late of Brady township, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of John A. Dale, guardian of Marvel Hawk, minor child of Manual Hawk, late of the Township of Pike, County of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania deceased.

First and final account of Frank Henry administrator of the estate of Mary J. Henry late of Bloom township deceased.

First and final account of M. B. Goff administrator of the estate of Caroline E. Goff late of DuBois, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of M. B. Goff, executor of the estate of A. E. Goff, late of DuBois, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of Lizzie Youngman Bigler, administratrix of the estate of Benjamin C. Youngman, late of Clearfield, Pa., deceased.

First and final account of Jesse B. Garrison and Mettie Smith, executors

of the estate of Abigail Garrison, late of Pike township deceased.

First and final account of A. R. Chase administrator of Frank Del Street, late of Clearfield borough, Clearfield county, deceased.

First and final account of Mrs. Myrtle Burkett (Mrs. Howard L. Burkett) as administratrix cum Testamento Annexo of the estate of Rachel Tate, late of Clearfield, Penna. deceased.

First account of A. M. Liveright, administrator of the estate of Lenora Hartshorne, late of Lawrence township, deceased.

First and partial account of James P. O'Laughlin and Hazard A. Murray, executors of Thomas H. Murray, deceased, late of Clearfield, Penna.

Second partial account of James F. Dugan administrator of Patrick Gallagher late of Osceola Mills, Pennsylvania, deceased.

First and final account of Hilda N. Walker, executrix of Robert J. Walker, late of the Borough of Osceola, County of Clearfield, State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

ED. B. CHASE,
Clerk of Orphans Court

TO PASTORS AND S. S. SUPTS.

Will you kindly announce to your good people, that a "Bliss Memorial" service will be held at Hyde on Sunday, Sept. 1st at 2:30 p. m.

A large Gospel tent now stands near the old Bliss home in the center of Hyde, and these in charge of the Evangelistic Campaign have thought it wise and timely to pay tribute to the work and worth of this great hymn writer who once lived among us. The P. P. Bliss songs, such as "Hold the Fort," "Almost Persuaded," "It is Well With my Soul" etc., will be used. Addresses will be made, and the Clearfield Liberty Chorus is expected to sing.

Will you aid us in making this service a great success?

Yours sincerely,
REV. O. B. POULSON.

The present shortage in paper is not without parallel in history. According to historians, "it was decreed in the reign of Tiberius, because of the scarcity of papyrus, a commission of senators should be appointed to control its distribution, otherwise all civilized life was in disorder."

Japanese women comb their hair, but never brush it.

Madam,
Do You Like
Novelty
Shoes?



If you do, you will like the new boots we are showing for Fall. The line is replete with daring novelties in lasts and patterns, presenting the most unusual, the most refined, the best-fitting women's footwear made in America.

Two-tone effects; high cloth tops; "all leather," offering you your choice of colors from light grey to a deep, rich "brown"—everything that is good and new and effective.

Lytle Brothers

Market St. Opposite Court House Clearfield, Pa.

BUY THRIFT STAMPS TODAY AND EVERY DAY

ECKMAN'S
Calcerbs

FOR WEAK LUNGS

or throat troubles that threaten to become chronic, this Calcerbs compound will be found effective. The hardest form yet devised. Free from harmful or habit-forming drugs. Try them today.

50 cents a box, including war tax

For sale by all druggists
Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

Yes, saw it in The Progress

DR. LEWIS C. ROWLES GIVES
NOTICE TO HIS PATIENTS

During my absence in the army, I desire to give notice to my patients that Dr. John W. Gordon will take care of my practice. Also state that my books are at my office, 200 N. Second street where settlement of all accounts may be made.

LEWIS C. ROWLES, M. D.
A22-2t-pd

Patriotic Mass Meeting

Bigler Camp Grounds

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AUG. 25

The Final Sunday Patriotic Meeting of the Summer

Speakers of Exceptional Ability

The speakers for the occasion include men of State-wide reputation and local Orators will also speak.

SPECIAL MUSIC

Clearfield Liberty Male Chorus
Morrisdale Band

Band Concerts, Chorus Selections, Mass Singing

It's A Wonderful Place For A Meeting---
COME! COME!

YOUR BOY'S LIFE FOR YOUR SUIT

What It Means if 105,000,000
People Refuse to Economize
on Clothing.

NATION HURT IN MANY WAYS

Numerous Cases in Point Vividly
Illustrate the Vital Necessity
of "Saving to Save the
Country" in War Time.

By PAUL M. WARBURG,
Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve
Board.

I am one of one hundred and five million of inhabitants of the United States, my duties are the same as those of every other true American and those of every other true American are the same as mine. Whatever I contribute to the cause of the country, I may expect to see done in return in his own way by 105,000,000 people.

Let us suppose for the purpose of illustration that I decide that I shall effect a saving on clothes. I might select boots, automobiles, umbrellas, or any other article for which I regularly spend my money, as I have no desire to single out any one commodity but clothes lend themselves to my thought so I name them. If I make up my mind, at this juncture, that to wear old clothes is more respectable than to wear new ones, if I decide to buy one new suit of clothes less than I usually purchase each year and if I figure that suit to cost no more than \$10, the country as a whole should be all pulled together and act on the same lines, would save thereby over one billion dollars. It is true that in dealing with our 105,000,000 population we include children and many poor people that could not save ten dollars each because they never spend more for clothes than they absolutely must. But on the other hand, \$10 is a much smaller amount than the average man or woman spends for a new suit of clothes. The assumption that a billion dollars could easily be saved on clothes may, therefore, be accepted as conservative.

The first thought that occurs to us in this connection is that by this saving in clothes over one billion dollars would be freed to be invested in Liberty loan bonds. That is the first important and most obvious result. But there are other economic results involved in this saving that are of greater importance than the mere saving of money.

Economic Results Are Vast

Let us consider first what one billion dollars worth of clothes means. Suppose they were half wool and half cotton and that the value of the raw material constituted only 50 per cent of the price paid by the ultimate consumer, that would, at the present price of 60 cents per pound for wool and 10 cents per pound for cotton, mean that the raw material would be worth 300,000,000 pounds of wool and 100,000,000 pounds of cotton. Can you imagine how much freight space would be required on water and on land, in moving this mass of raw material? Do you realize that if these bales were put into freight cars, assuming a loading capacity of 16 tons per car for wool and 13 tons per car for cotton this would represent 17,000 box cars loaded with wool and 32,000 box cars loaded with cotton? Assuming 75 cars per train, there would be about 600 trains, the total length of these trains would be approximately 311 miles and these trains, loaded by 600 engines, when strung in line would approximately cover the distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. Can you imagine the amount of coal required in past transportation and in moving this raw material into cloth? Can you imagine the number of hands employed in these processes. And then consider that more coal, more labor and more transportation are required in distributing the cloth and again more labor and more coal in converting it into clothes and again more labor and more transportation in retailing this finished product to the final consumer.

Let us be sure that all the time these processes are being carried on Uncle Sam is short of the money necessary to dispatch his war work, and furthermore that shortness of coal and the closing of the wheels of transportation have stopped his progress at most critical moments and in the present emergency continue to threaten a constant peril to the country.

May Court Your Sons Life

My own son of 10 years has three foot army boots and two pairs of shoes, all in response to his pining for them and in return for them to our allies the supplies they need means in our finances and a longer duration of the war. My own suit of clothes may cost the life of the life of my son.

At the end of the war, when the economy is restored, the food and fuel rationing is the capital saving of the government. The department of labor has declared that the culture of all money is in the rationing of money, and that the rationing of money is the most important thing in the war. The rationing of money is the most important thing in the war.

Through effort of the government, the employment of 10,000,000 people is being secured, 60,000,000 people are being employed.

The loaf of bread available for ourselves and for our allies is not large enough to "go around" if we all want more than is absolutely necessary for our maintenance. It is every body's duty therefore, at this time, to "go around" and to make every effort to live on as little as possible of the loaf as he can. Unless that be done we must buy additional food in neutral countries, thereby using tonnage that should be kept available for our military operations and in raising our difficulties in adjusting our trade balances with neutral countries.

Hurts Uncle Sam in Many Ways.

To return to our story of the suit of clothes. During 1918 the United States had to import 421,000,000 pounds of wool representing a value of about \$172,000,000. About half of this came from Argentina. Our suits of clothes called for a substantial portion of this wool and therefore to that extent robbed Uncle Sam of the use of his ships. Moreover, our factories being busy in producing the things required for the prosecution of the war and our home consumption still producing it almost to top speed the quantity of goods available for shipment to Argentina in payment for the wool (or for that matter to Chile for nitrate or Peru for copper and so on), is insufficient. As a consequence the United States had to pay for more goods in South America than South America has had to pay for goods brought in the United States, thereby causing a decline of dollar exchange in these neutral countries. This shrinkage in the price of the dollar means that it has lost a corresponding part of its purchasing power in neutral countries. The scarcity of goods available for our export trade has thus become a serious obstacle in our way in trying to secure at reasonable prices or in adequate quantities some of the things that we absolutely require from foreign countries.

My suit of clothes has hurt Uncle Sam, therefore, in several ways. I have consumed more wool than necessary and thereby forced the United States to import a correspondingly large quantity of this article. I have consumed more cotton goods than necessary and to that extent have deprived Uncle Sam of the means with which to pay for the minimum of wool which we may have to import.

Clothing But One of Many.

I have used the illustration of a new suit of clothes, it would be easy, though somewhat tedious to show that we have been dealing only with one case in point. The country is short at this time of hides and skins and has to import large quantities from neutral countries because we are extravagant in our individual purchases of shoes. Similarly, though we are the largest producers of copper, we are forced to import copper from Peru because our civilian population has not been sufficiently careful in its use. In like manner we might ask ourselves if it is excusable that at this time we still manufacture such articles as silk stockings when every thread of silk must be imported, while we could use our own cotton?

It is impossible and unnecessary to enumerate the many articles that are in a similar position. Many billions of dollars can easily be saved when we are capable of realizing the cumulative effect of individual "savings." Like the word "savings" in its larger meaning, as involving not only money but also goods and services, if every individual could be made to see with his own eyes that neglect of saving of this sort means decreased war efficiency, a prolongation of the war, and a larger number of casualties, if every one who has a son or daughter in the fighting lines across the water could be made to feel that millions of small savings directly affect his boy—there would be no doubt that we could secure the most conscientious and enthusiastic cooperation of all the people. Thus first we must say with regret—of 105,000,000 people, 100,000,000 do not see the connection between the suit of clothes and the life of the boy.

Germany's Enforced Economy.

Germany's military success is largely predicted upon her ability to center the entire national effort upon the business of war. It is safe to say that she never would have been able to bear the burdens of the field as well as she has during these four long years had it not been for the enforced savings in material, money and men brought about through the British blockade. If it had not been for the blockade the German people would not have been willing to submit to famine rations as to food, clothes, shoes and other similar articles.

It is difficult to bring about drastic economy without the compulsion exercised by the hand of necessity. For us the problem is whether or not of our own free will we shall be able to establish our own voluntary blockade against waste and extravagance. It is a problem in whose solution requires the greatest intelligence and the greatest degree of unselfish patriotism. It is a problem that will put the spirit of our people to the severest test.

The government is not devoid of measures for promoting economy. The rationing of food and fuel is the capital saving of the government. The department of labor has declared that the culture of all money is in the rationing of money, and that the rationing of money is the most important thing in the war.

It is the duty of every citizen to see that the government is not deceived by the appearance of economy. The rationing of money is the most important thing in the war.

THE DEEDS OF CLEARFIELD'S HEROES

are recorded in thrilling detail in the special Pennsylvania Hero Section to be issued with the Philadelphia PUBLIC LEDGER on

Next Sunday August 25

All the information that has come from France, describing the heroic exploits of our boys in battle, is here collected and presented in complete narratives. All of the PUBLIC LEDGER'S many news resources—Raymond G. Carroll's cables from the front, dispatches from the news associations and official communiques—have contributed.

It is a collection of stories of individual courage that will thrill the heart of every Pennsylvanian.

The Hero Section will contain photographs of Pennsylvanians killed, decorated or to be decorated; it will give the history of Pennsylvania regiments in the firing line and letters from the boys to their "home folks" describing their experiences in France.

Nothing like it has been published since the war began.

The edition will be limited. To avoid disappointment place your order at once with your local newsdealer.

Philadelphia

PUBLIC LEDGER

Clearfield Agent

KURTZ STATIONERY STORE, SECOND STREET

KARLHAUS M. E. CHURCH

John P. McCarty, Pastor
Services for Sunday, August 25, 1918

Pine Glen
9:30 Sunday School
10:00 Preaching Service
Pottersdale
9:30 Sunday School
10:00 Preaching Service

Karlsruhe
10:30 Sunday School
11:00 Preaching Service
The Pottersdale church will hold a festival on the church lawn Saturday evening, August 24. Let us all be invited.

Evangelistic services will begin at the Pottersdale church Sunday evening, September 8. The pastor will be assisted by Dr. John C. Collins, Come out and enjoy these services.

Miss Viola L. Tenen, 9 years old, desk sergeant and bookkeeper, recently with us for vacationing, the police station at Lake Forest, a like home. The new that led to a Chicago's birth.

LETTERS FROM OUR SOLDIER BOYS

LETTER FROM CARMELO GILORNO

July 10, 1918

Dear Friend Yantio:
I will write you a few lines to let you know that I am all right. I am well and happy which is the first time I have been since I have been here.

You already know that I am a Frenchman. I celebrated the Fourth of July at the front this year. The first time I had to fight actively against the most barbaric German. If we keep on at this rate we will win.

I am a very young man, only 19 years old, but I am a very brave man. I am a very brave man. I am a very brave man. I am a very brave man.

LAST-YEAR'S LENSES SHOULD BE CHECKED-UP

As the eyes change with the years, last year's lenses may have corrected the trouble. Have your boy or girl drop in and have our graduate optometrist examine his or her eyes. If the trouble is corrected you may discard your glasses. If your child needs a new lens he'll be equally frank.

HOWE'S
Jeweler and Optometrist
CLEARFIELD, PA.

Buy A War Savings Stamp Today

Are You Entitled To Display A

SERVICE FLAG

If you are, you should have one to display from your window or on your veranda. By so doing you show to the world that a member of your family, your household has responded to the call of the United States Government and is in the service. You also do honor to that member, be he husband, son, brother, father or sweetheart.

Get A Service Flag Today

The Progress has a limited number of fine durable Service Flags which may be had while they last, in exchange for a coupon clipped from this paper and 79c. Send or call at The Progress office without delay and procure your Service Flag, if you are entitled to have one.

NEWS OF OUR NEIGHBORS CURWENSVILLE

Mrs. Martha Browne is improving the interior of her home by papering and painting.

Mrs. Horn who has been a guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Russell for several days returned to her home in Philipsburg yesterday.

Mrs. Harry Bilger who was quite ill several days this week is now able to be up and about again.

The roof on the academy of music is being repainted with a rubber composition.

Now that the bridges have been put in good repair again, coal is being hauled to the brick yard both by wagon and big, heavy truck loads.

Willis Dyer who is connected with the navy and located in New York, is home for a short furlough with his parents.

Margaret and Sarah Louisa Rhoads are spending the week end visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Shelow at Tyrone. The Shelows have resided in Curwensville for several years.

The wall on which stood the old Drucker house building is being straightened up and repaired preparatory to the erection of a commodious business block. The building may be started this season yet.

The members of the Keystone band or what was left of the faithful at a recent meeting decided to reorganize. A number of new players will be added, as will also a class of boys from 16 years of age and upward, be taken and trained to different instruments, so that in a few months the old Keystone will be stronger and better than it has been for some time back.

James M. Hand and Miss Lena O'Laughlin were united in matrimony Wednesday evening at the home of Peter O'Laughlin, a brother of the bride, on Grampian road. Rev. Max Lantz performed the ceremony. Mr. Hand sort of stole a march on his numerous friends here as none of them had the least conception that he was going to enter the matrimonial life. Both bride and groom are well known here and will be heartily congratulated by friends.

John A. Dale is another one of Curwensville's citizens whom we think worthy of special mention in the "self-made men" column of our letter. Born in Pike township, the eldest of a large family and son of Joseph L. Dale, he grew to manhood on a farm. Not having been "cradled in a flowery bed of ease" he just as soon as he was large and able enough evoked a knowledge of agriculture, pursuits from following the plow, the cradle and the scythe. He attended school in the old Oakland school house, near his father's home, and there was taught the rudiments of the "Rule of Three" for four of the winter months. Being of a studious nature and wanting to get at the bottom of things along educational lines, he took advantage of every opportunity to learn thoroughly the higher branches taught in the country and town schools. His progress was rapid because he was determined to learn, and when he thought he had advanced to a degree of efficiency to teach he applied for one of the schools in the township. So well and thoroughly did he apply himself to this task that educational people soon recognized his intrinsic value and ability and every school season his services were sought after. He followed farming in the summer and teaching in the winter, never neglecting an opportunity to advance his knowledge of his chosen profession and of the wants of his pupils. His success as an educational instructor soon became known wide, and he never had to seek twice for an opportunity to teach the same school a dozen times in succession. Through his time as a pedagogue he became acquainted with an innumerable number of the young men of

FRYING FOR FREEDOM

M'INTYRE GIRLS FIND HUNDREDS OF BIG BROTHERS EAGER TO HELP THEM

The county, who, today, are grown up men and who refer with pride that they once went to school to John A. Dale, who instilled into their unwilling minds more book and educational lore than any other instructor they ever went to school to. Being of a genial and kind disposition he, in the years that he taught, never had any serious trouble in getting on with his pupils and always retained their good will, although he did baffle some of the unruly ones quite severely at times. Sometime after his marriage with Miss Abbie Hild, knowing that he was fitted for something better than teaching and farming, he moved to Curwensville and was not a citizen many years until he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace over a half dozen competitors of the opposite party, and which judicial office he has held ever since. This is not the only responsible position he holds but it secretary of the Curwensville B. & L. association, borough council, Knights of Pythias, treasurer of Bethesda Lodge I. O. O. F. and a stock holder of the Curwensville National bank. He has served as school director and several other borough offices, and retired from each at the end of his term with honor and respect of his colleagues. Everybody who knows Justice Dale knows he is a man in whom they place implicit trust and is their confident not only in financial matters but domestic as well. Many family secrets are locked up in his breast that are not known to the outside world. In matters of law his service is invariably sought by the working classes, who visit him and unfold their troubles, knowing full well that he will not advise them wrongly. Had "Squire Dale" charged his lawful fee to every person who visited him, he would be a rich man today, but as one of his patrons told us the other day, "he does more work for the poor and needy for nothing than he gets paid for," and from what we know of him we believe this statement to be true. As a good and patriotic citizen Mr. Dale ranks high among all classes, and he is always willing to do his bit in assisting to fight this great war for humanity that this country is at present engaged in. He is a speaker of some repute, and at patriotic gatherings he is often called upon for an address, and when he does go to it, reader, you can set it down that his remarks are out and out and all the time that of a true blue American.

O'SHANTER

Miss May Palmer, who is in the Clearfield hospital suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, is getting along as well as can be expected.

Miss Madeline Mangleson, of Clearfield, is visiting her cousin Miss Emma Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rowles and family motored to Hyde Wednesday evening and attended the services there.

Miss Olga Peterson entertained a number of friends at a corn roast Wednesday evening.

Lowell Aughenbaugh who has been visiting his grandmother has returned to his home in DuBois.

John Black was a Clearfield visitor this week.

Mrs. Earl Sneddon and mother Mrs. H. Ward were Clearfield visitors this week.

Miss Vera Ammerman is spending this week with Mrs. Willie Ammerman at Salem.

GRAMPIAN

Harry Holden, formerly of this place, now of Davenport, Iowa, has been about town for a few days.

There was quite a large social gathering at C. N. Wriglesworth's on Tuesday evening. There was toast, music and a good time generally.

The W. C. T. U. silver medal contest in the M. E. church on Friday evening August 23d, should be attended by all who are interested in their work.

Mr. and Mrs. John Soultz of Clearfield, visited relative's here on Sunday.

Mrs. W. W. Spencer and niece of Wilkinsburg, are spending a couple of weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bloom, and friends here.

By MISS GLADYS MCINTYRE
Salvation Army Doughgirl in France.
(Written For The United Press)

With The American Boys At The Front, July 29. (By Mail.)—Friendships are a big problem. At least, they are out here on the front. It's hard to keep from letting your interest in people worry you.

It has been harder than usual for us, I think, because our acquaintances are continually changing. Troops are always on the move, and we have stayed quite a long time in each of the locations we were in. So we were never with any regiment permanently, usually just long enough to make a bunch of good friends from whom we hated to part.

We have almost decided that it doesn't pay to make friends. Not that they are not wonderful to have and a lot of joy, but that it is so hard to see them go, especially when you know the danger they are in all the time.

It's strange the way we make friends out here, anyway. When a new outfit comes in town, we are always feeling as though the bottom has dropped out of things, naturally, because our old friends have pulled out the night before. Then a few of the new ones will drop around the kitchen, and ask if there is anything they can do to help us.

That is where friends are first made, usually, in the kitchen or at the woodpile. Sometimes it's over the stove, where the boys ask us to let them dip doughnuts. Then there is usually a gradual growth without any effort on anyone's part, and some acquaintances become friends and others just stay acquaintances.

The Home-Folky Sort

Usually it's the home-folky sort that comes around and makes friends. They usually want to talk, and it seems to do them good just to get stories told to someone. We always like to listen. It never takes them long to come around to the girls they left behind, and they always tell us of them.

You cannot help liking these chaps who want to talk of their sweethearts. They're always devoted, and they carry pictures with them, which they always like to show. It is interesting to see the kinds of girls they have all picked out, and they are never just what you expect.

These men usually take a big brotherly interest in us, and their attention is sometimes amusing. I've had as many as five lectures from different "big brothers" in one day, all of them keen to advise us.

Lots of Advice

Usually, these "big brothers" tell us to go home. They say it is no place for us, so near the lines, though they all tell us how much they enjoy having us there, and how much they like doughnuts. But they would rather have us home, they say, and get along without doughnuts.

But we think otherwise. We want to stay. When we left our old division we thought we had lost all the friends we had on this side of the world. If we were ever discouraged, it was then Irene and I were both enthusiastic to get a new hut started, but we could not forget the friends we had left, and who were to go soon to a far more dangerous part of the line.

We still miss them terribly, but a very few days has shown us that there are prospective "big brothers" everywhere. We had scarcely moved into our new quarters when the most fatherly gray-haired old colonel you ever saw came in to see us. He offered us any help at his command, and comes in twice every day to see that all is going well. He is almost too fatherly in the way he hovers over us, for he puts restrictions on where we can go. But they are for our good, and we appreciate his interest. A sergeant soon turned up with a wife at home and a faculty for housework, and "big brothers" are growing in number. Americans are pretty generally of the "big brother" type.

20 MONTHS OLD AND SPEAKS TWO LANGUAGES

Louis William Litten, of Philipsburg who is only twenty months old is probably the only youngster of his age in this county who can say da-da in French as well as old fashioned Yankee. Of course this is not all he can say because, being a bright little youngster, he is rapidly becoming proficient in French as well as English.

NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the Y. M. C. A. building Friday evening at 7:30.

LEITZINGER BROS.

LEITZINGER BROS.

The First of The New Coats, Suits And Dresses for The Autumn Season

We particularly desire our patrons to see these garments and make early selections. We placed our orders early and have excellent grades of stylish garments on hand at the present time which we cannot duplicate later on account of the shortage of woolen materials for civilian use

Ladies' Tailored Suits

We have several pretty models of all wool poplin and gabardine. Navy and black, new style braid trimmed jackets and skirts. All sizes 16 to 46 at \$25.00.

Excellent Men's Wear Serge Suits

Beautifully tailored models, bone button trimmings \$28.50 and \$29.50

Tailored Suits

Of oxford silvertone suiting, braid trimmed, \$35.00.

Fine Serge Suits

Navy and black. Plain tailored and dressy suits trimmed with soutache and other braids, \$37.50, \$45.00 and \$50.00.

Silver Tone Velour Suits

Very fine quality. Taupe, navy, Pekin, oxford and plum shades \$48.50 to \$60.00

Stout and Stylish Stout Models

In navy and black serge and poplin \$30 to \$40.

LEITZINGER

---EVERYBODY'S STORE---

WHY NOT
W. S. S. OR
THRIFT
STAMPS?

17,000 IN ROAD FUNDS PAID OVER TO TOWNSHIPS

Harrisburg, Aug. 23.—State Highway Commissioner J. Denny O'Neill has certified for payment to eligible second-class townships in Clearfield county sums totaling \$17,221.52 as their share of the 1911 cash road tax bonus, which is to be distributed during the year.

Clearfield county has over sixteen hundred miles of road in townships and the supervisors may spend this money for various road and bridge improvement purposes.

The amounts due to the townships are:

Townships	Amount
Bell	\$1,224.92
Bigger	734.33
Borgs	395.71
Bradford	1,185.69
Brady	1,379.25
Burnside	1,407.83
Chest	650.82
Cooper	1,131.57
Decatur	1,266.59
Goshen	227.28
Graham	591.06
Greenwood	269.75
Galick	540.14
Huston	739.39
Karthaas	388.13
Lawrence	1,880.10
Penn	436.46
Pike	891.67
Sandy	1,051.12

TODAY'S EVENTS

148th day of the Great War.

Today marks the centennial of steam navigation on Lake Erie.

Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad are to hold their adjourned annual meeting today.

Members of Congress who have been enjoying a brief recess will begin to arrive in Washington today in anticipation of the reassembling of both houses.

Final preparations are to be completed in Detroit today for a great national convention of the Polish people of the United States, the object of which will be to bring about unity among the Poles resident in this country.

THESE GIRLS WILL NOT BE HARMED

Paris, August 23.—The American soldiers in France are having a tough time with the French and German military names. "Hey, Jack," shouted Corporal Ben Adams, of the U. S. Marines, gleefully to a pal of his. "The Marines have captured two 'Minnie Werfers'."

"Sally right," answered his pal, a sergeant of Marines, "the Werfer girls may rest assured they will be in good hands."

Are You Ready for Buckwheat Harvest

The work will be quicker and easier with a Schwab Grain Cradle.

We have just received a new stock.

The price is right.

May we show them to you?

CLEARFIELD HARDWARE CO.
125 Market St. Clearfield, Pa.

PICNIC AT DRIVING PARK

The ladies of the Priscilla sewing club and their husbands and kiddies held a delightful picnic at the driving park yesterday.

An elegant picnic supper was served at 7 o'clock to which all done full justice.

CARD OF THANKS

The undersigned take this moment of returning their heartfelt thanks to them y friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted them during the death of their wife and daughter, Mrs. J. S. Caldwell.

J. L. CALDWELL
Mr and Mrs. A. A. DERRICK

Maryland claims more women farm workers than any other eastern state. The women are paid an average wage of \$15 a month with board, for eight hours' work.

Does Your Roof Need Painting?

Let me put 12 years new life in your old roof with my XX Special Roof Paint. All my work guaranteed.

A. A. Turner

